

A Plaintiff is required to plead more than bare legal conclusions. Lillard v. Shelby County Board of Education, 76 F.3d 716, 726 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). Thus, a *pro se* litigant must meet the basic pleading requirements for a complaint in order to state a cognizable claim for relief. Wells v. Brown, 891


F.2d 591, 594 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). Plaintiff must identify the right or privilege that was violated and the role that each defendant played in the alleged violation. Dunn v. Tennessee, 697 F.2d 121, 128 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1982).

Here, the Lawrence County Jail is not a person that can be sued in a Section 1983 action. Thus, the Defendant Lawrence County Jail is **DISMISSED** as a party in this action. Easley v. Cheatham County Jail, 3:09cv-00537 2009 WL 2038139 (M.D. Tenn. July 9, 2009).

As to the individual Defendants, Plaintiff does not describe specific acts of each Defendant, but Plaintiff clearly alleges that he suffers from seizures and that he has been denied medical care for his seizures. An actual seizure represents a serious medical condition that can state a constitutional claim. Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976); City of Revere v. Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., 463 U.S. 239 (1983).

The Court concludes a frivolity hearing is necessary to resolve this claim. The hearing will be held at the federal Courthouse in Columbia, Tennessee.

An appropriate Order is filed herewith.

  
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WILLIAM J. HAYNES, JR.  
Chief United States District Judge  
8-10-12